PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF. THEEE SCHEDULES DISPOSED OF Y THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Paper, Sundries, and the Free List Out of the way Except for Several Paragraphs Which Went Over for Future Action...The Wool and Moellen Schedule to be Taken Up To-Day. WASHINGTON, June 21.-The propress made by the Senate to-day in the consideration of the Tariff bill was such as to astonish the friends and opponents of the measure. No less than fity-five pages were disposed of, comprising two complete schedules, "pulp, papers, and books ' and "sundries," and the whole of the free list. When the bill was taken up, within a few minutes after the session opened, the wool schedule was first in order, but for reasons satisfactory to both sides of the chamber it was allowed to go over till to-morrow. It was the same in regard to the silk schedule. which came next in order. The next two schedgles, M and N, were disposed of in quick time, the Democrats offering little, if any, opposition, and no lengthy arguments being indulged in. Many paragraphs in those two schedules went ever without action. That was the case in relation to coal for vessels, diamonds, hides, gloves, paintings, pencils, and other articles. A larger number of articles on the free list were left unacted upon. There was but one yea and may vote taken, and that tues used in mining to 10 per sent, ad valorem. The motion was made by Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota, and he called for the year and nays in order, as he said, to have Senators from the mining States go on the record and show whether they would stand by the interests of the miners senators from the mining States voted for Mr.

When the Tariff bill was taken up Mr. Alltson (step., Ia.) asked that the wool schedule b sed over till to-morrow morning, and that the paper and pulp schedule (M) be proceeded with to-day. He asked his Democratic friends whether that would be satisfactory to them Assent was given, and the paper schedule was

The committee amendment to the first three paragraphs in the schedule were agreed to. Paragraph 392 (printing paper for books and newspapers) was amended so as to make the duty 15 per cent. ad valorem, provided that the rate shall not be less than three-tenths of a cent. per pound. The committee substitute for paragraph 393 was agreed to, the rate on paper reighing over six pounds to the ream being raised from 4 to 5 cents per pound. Paragraph 294 (surface-coated papers) went over. A new paragraph, putting a duty of 35 per cent. ad valerem on photograph and autograph albums, was inserted.

Paragraphs 396 and 397 (paper hangings and blank books) were struck out, and a substitute for paragraph 398 (playing cards) was agreed to. It makes the duty 20 cents per pack and 20 per

Schedule N (sundries) was then taken up. The ommittee amendments to paragraphs 400, 401, 402, 403, and 404 were agreed to, and a new paragraph was inserted (4021g), making the duties on bristles (for brushes) 74 cents per

Paragraph 405 (coal) was passed over. Paragraph 406 (cork bark) was amended by "one-half inch" in diameter to three fourths of an inch (applying to manufactured

The duty on firecrackers was fixed at 6 cents per pound and on gunpowder at 4 and 6 cents, ording to value, the clause as to smokeless powder, 12 cents per pound, being stricken out. The duty on matches was fixed at 8 cents per gross; when not in boxes, three-fourths of at per 1,000 matches.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) moved to make the rate 20 per cent. ad valorem. Negatived-20

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. Dak.) asked Mr. Allison what the duty on safety fuse would be, and was nformed that safety fuse would come in under the "basket clause," at from 30 to 45 per cent, Mr. Pettigrew moved to make the duty 10 per cent., and said that the fuse in question was ued in mining operations. Two years ago the price was \$2.80 per thousand feet. It was now \$4.95, and with the increased duty pro-posed the price would be \$5.50. A combination four safety fuse makers had been formed on the plan of the Sugar Trust and other trusts. and not only fixed proceeds, but divided the territory between them, so that one portion of the country should be plundered by see company and another portion plundered by stother company. He proposed to put on record the Senators from mining States and to ecwhether a caucus combination was strong

see whether a caucus combination was strong smough to compel them to vote to make miners pay a bonus to the fuse combination.

Mr. Teller of Colorado agreed with the views of Mr. Pettigrew. He did not know exactly on what principle the bill was framed, whether for protection or for revenue, or for both. If for resenue, then the revenue to be derived from safety fuse was too trifling to justify it. If for protection, he challenged the Finance Committee to show any reason for any additional duty on fuse, except that the bill might assist and support this trust.

ies to show any reason for any additional duty is use, except that the bill might assist and support this trust.

The vote was taken on Mr. Pettigrew's motion, and it was lost, 24 to 24. Although it was a tieft was unnecessary for the Vice-President toyste, as the affirmative had not a majority, and therefore the motion was declared lost. The Remains from the mining States who voted any were Kyle. Mantle, Pettigrew, Stewart, and Teler. Those who voted no were Carter, Mo-Brid-Perkins, Shoup, Warren, and Wilson.

The several paragraphs down to the sub-heading "Jwelry and Procious Stones" were agreed to. In paragraph 424 (jewelry) the duty was fixed at 60 per cent. ad valorem. Paragraph 425 (lamends and other precious stones) went ever. In paragraph 426 the duty on pearls was fixed at 10 per cent.

This brought the bill down to the sub-heading "Lewher and Leisther Manufactures." The paragraphs unser that sub-head went over at the suggestion of Mr. Smith of New Jersey.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) asked Mr. Allison whether the finence Committee had agreed to an pooley as to hides.

Mr. Allison—The only policy of the committee had obsertian whether we can make a specific day on hides that would be just in its application. We think it possible that the duty must be made at valorem rather than specific. So far as I know, the committee intends to ask the seate to retain the duty on hides, either as specific or ad valorem.

Mr. Allison—That is antisfactory.

Mr. Allison—That is antisfactory.

Mr. Allen-That is satisfactory.

Mr. Allen-That is satisfactory.

The paragraph relating to gloves, paintings, parmos, and pencils also went over.

Mr. Wh te ride uled the paragraph putting a daily of 20 per cent, on agricultural implements, sying that as American implements held the market not only at home but abroad, the paragraph could only be proposed "for joking purpless."

."
Vest moved to strike out the paragraph, autorizing it as "a mere spectacular fraud." motion was disagreed to yeas. 24; nays. 29. paragraph 449, hatters plush was put at the clause as to bolting. a persyaph 446, hatters' plush was put at per cent ad valorem, the clause as to bolting the being struck out; and in pangraph 450 duty on umbrellas was made 50 per cent, ad orem and on umbrella sticks 40 per cent, its brought the bill down to the free list. its Morgan (bein, Ala.) objected to proceed-with the free list until the schedules and "Maraphs hereto passed over had been taken and dispessed of. He wanted to have action is on the amendment which he had offered luck, to put a duty of 10 per cent, on nearly

to just a duty of 10 per cent, on nearly lacks now on the free list, before the erations now on the free list, before the versions of the free list was begun.

Fan explanation by Mr. Allison, Mr. Morindrew his objection, and the consideration of the free list was begun, a blank being left a time when the list is to go into effect.

Straph 402 (arids) and paragraph 456 into went over, and antitoxin was into a new paragraph.

Straph 400, as to imported animals, and fash 470, as to a refund of duties, also over.

(Dem., Ark.) wanted to put on the

several new paragraphs reported by the ace Commistice, putting books, maps, enlars, see, on the free list were agreed to,
e paragraphs butting on the free list coal,
sof American vissels, coal tar, and cobalt
over also paragraphs as to rough and undistincts and to emery ore.
Buch them, Gai moved to put on the
instant on these from or steel of any thickfor ballies editor. He reminded Mr. Allidisprinting the other may that binding
colar action these were to be treated alike.
Allient of putter life correctness of that

and Mr. Bacon gave his recollection

was amended by inserting the words "and vegetable ivory."

The free list having been completed, a paragraph was inserted in the dutiable list putting a duty of 30 per cent, on textile designs on linen paper or cards.

Mr. Allison, in letting the bill go over for the day, said that the understanding was that tomorrow the schedule of wool and woollens would be taken up.

Aud completed in two or three hours," Mr. Frye suggested.

WARSZAWIAK TO APPEAL.

CHURCH OVER HIS CASE.

The Paster and Four Others Veted for Acquittal, with Seven Vetes for Conviction—A

Strong Party in the Church Still Believes

William B. Dickey of Louisians, to be Consul as

be taken up.

"And completed in two or three hours," Mr.
Frye suggested.

"And completed," Mr. Allison put it more
modestly, "as soon as we can."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered two resolutions
in relation to the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad companies, and to the sale of
those properties, and they were referred to the
Pacific Railroad Committee. One of them declares that any sale under the order of a
master in chancery, without additional legislation by Congress, will not be binding on the
Government. The other instructs the committee
to examine and report as to the authority of
the President of the United States or the Secretary of the Treasury to contract as to the amount
to be bid by contemplating purchasers, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to refrain
from any stipulation or agreement as to the
sale of the property.

The Secretar a short executive session,
adjourned.

COMPROMISE WOOL SCHEDULE. t Increases the Rates on Raw Wool, but Not

as High as the Dingley Rates. Washington, June 21.—The compromise of fered by the Finance Committee on the wool schedule is an advance over the rates they reported with the bill, but are below the Dingley a caucus will be necessary to secure the solid proposition has been practically agreed to by those Senators who have been urging higher rates, although not so high as those they asked. On wools of the first class the rate is placed at

10 cents a pound, as against 8 cents as at first named by the committee and 11 cents by the Dingley bill. On second-class wools, 11 cents per pound, against 9 cents in the committee bill and 12 cents in the House bill. The clause as to skirted wools is omitted.

Third-class wools valued at less than 10 cents per pound are to pay a duty of 4 cents per pound; if valued at over 10 cents, 7 cents per pound. These are the rates originally reported by the committee. The Dingley rate was 32 per cent, ad valorem on wool of the third class valued at 13 cents per pound or less, and 50 per cent, when valued at over 13 cents.

This increase on raw wool involves a corresponding increase on raw wool involves a corresponding increase in the duty on manufactures of wool, but as the different schedules are arranged so that the duties are fixed on an automatical basis—so many times the value of a pound of unwashed wool of the first class—it will not be necessary to amend each item.

It was expected that the wool schedule would named by the committee and 11 cents by the

will not be necessary to amend each item.

It was expected that the wool schedule would be considered by the Senate to-day, but Senator Quay having asked a postponement until the protests of wooller manufacturers of Philadelphia against the new rates could be heard, the schedule went over.

THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

Resolution Adopted Appropriating \$100,000 to Repair the Brooklyn Navat Dry Bock.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- In the House to-day was adopted for the consideration of the House joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the repair of the dry dock in the New York Navy Yard. The necessity for the appropriation was set forth by Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.). The explanation led to interruptions by Mr. Simpson of Kansas and Mr. Gaines of Tennessee, with inquiries as to the appointment of the commit-

Mr. Cummings of New York impatiently demanded the "regular order." Speaker Reed-The Chair will state to the gentleman of New York that this sort of thing ap-

pears to be the regular order. [Laughter.] Mr. Cummings, advocating the passage of the joint resolution, called attention to the neces-sity of increasing the docking facilities of the Government. This dock, a timber one at that, was the only one on the Atlantic coast in which our big battleships can be decked, while Portsmouth, England, alone had twenty one stone docks. Congress should turn its attention from shipbuilding to dock building, if we are going to have a successful naval establishment. The joint resolution was agreed to, 114 to 12.

Mr. Latimer of South Carolina asked unanifrom shipbuilding to dock building, if we are going to have a successful naval establishment. The joint resolution was agreed to, 114 to 12.

Mr. Latimer of South Carolina asked unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the Tillman bill, relegating to each State and Territory the absolute control of the liquor traffic within its limits. This bill was introduced to overcome the legal objections to the South Carolina Diapeneary law, which a Federal court has held to be unconstitutional.

W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania objected, on the ground that legislation upon the regulation of interstate commerce should not be by unanimous consent.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the admission of Chinese laborers in attendance upon

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the admission of Chinese laborers in attendance upon exhibits at the Omaha Exposition, to leave the country within three months after the close of the exposition, was adopted.

The House then adjourned until Thursday next.

PETTUS SIZES UP ALLISON.

He Says "the Senator from Iowa Never Make

Washington, June 21.-Senator Pettus of Alabama is a very old man, and he has been a member of the Senate since the 415 of March only. In that period, however, he has been able to size up many of his colleagues fairly well, and especially Mr. Allison of Iowa. It was Mr. Ingalls of Kansas who said once that Mr. Allison was so velvet-footed that he could dance across the Senate chamber on eggs and never break a shell. "Allison is so smooth that you never know whether he is coming toward you or going away from you," said another wit, and t was Mr. Burrows of Michigan who went one better than the egg story by saying that Allison could walk from Washington to San Francisco on the keys of a piano and never strike a note. Mr. Pettus took a hand to-day at describing the Iowa Senator's most prominent characteristic, and he did it well. Senator is acon of Georgia said to the Senate that Mr. Allison, in charge of the Tariff bill, has given the assurance a few days and that cotten ties and has ties should be pinced on the same reoting; that is, both should go together, either on the dutiable or the free list. Mr. Allison with his ever-ready smile and polite posture of deprecation, ventured to express the opinion that Mr. Bacon had made his statement a little too definite. Mr. Allison said he had not, he thought, mude his assurance so positive. Indeed, upon reflection, he was sure he had not. Thereupon Mr. Bacon insisted that he was right and endeavored to fortify himself by a reference to the official report of what Mr. Allison really did say. He picked up the wrong record, however, and while he was waiting for the right one Mr. Pettus arose over in the corner, with his spectacles on his note and his eyes pecting over them. He suggested that Mr. Bacon was undoubtedly right, but felt confident that he would not be able to prove it, "because," he said, "the Senator from Iowa never makes a statement that you can get a book into." This obviously pat and true remark caused a langh at Mr. Allison's expense, and he blushed violently at finding himself again discovered. Mr. Pettus took a hand to-day at describing

RECIPROCITY IN THE TAUIFF BILL.

The Scunte Finance Committee Agrees on bubititute for the House Prevision

WASHINGTON, June 21.-The Senate Finance Committee have had under consideration the question of reciprocity, and have practically greed upon a substitute for the provision on that subject contained in the Tariff bill as it passed the House, and which the committee struck out. That provision embraced a large number of That provision embraced a large number of articles with regard to which the President was empowered to suspend duties during the continuance of reciprocal commercial arrangements which he was authorized to enter into. By the provision agreed upon by the Senate Finance Committee the President may in his discretion make arrangements with other nations, by which, in return for desired concessions by them in the introduction of the products of the United States, the duties imposed by the bill may be remitted to an extent not exceeding 25 per cent. upon goods and merchandise imported from those countries. The provision in the House bill relating to the maintenance of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii will be inserted. It says that nothing in the bill shall be construed to abrogate or in any manner impair that treaty.

\$75,000 for a Sea Wall at Saudy Hook. WASHINGTON, June 21.-Representative Pitney, pursuent to the recent recommendation of Secretary Alger, to-day introduced a joint resolution in the Howes authorizing the immediate expenditure of \$75,000 for the construction of a sea wall at Sanity Hook to protect the Ordnance Proving Ground there from damage by the sea.

The matter, at Mr. Allison's suggestion, went the sea.

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Fancialit's Sentence to He Mitigated to a Reprimand.

WASHINGTON. June 21.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt will dispose of the Franciulli courtments in the mouth. If Laughter, leading powder, manganese ore, amber and submiting powder, the seal of the sea.

WASHINGTON. June 21.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt will dispose of the Franciulli courtments of the court that Prof. Franciulli was insubordinate in refusing to dispose of the seal of t

William B. Dickey of Louisiana, to be Consul at Albert G. Thompson of Ohio, Alexander C. Bolkin

of Montana, and David B. Culberson of Texas, to be Commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, as provided for by sot of Congress of Jan. 4 last. Commodore Edmund O. Matthews, to be Rear-Ad-

Capt. Richmond S. Collum, to be Major and Quartermaster in the Marine Corps; First Lieut, Thomas C. Prince, to be Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut. Herbert Deakyns, Corps of Engineers o be a member of the California Débris Commis to be a member of the California Débris Commission.
Joseph W. Ivey of Oregon, to be Collector of Customs, District of Alaska.
Howard C. Russell of Connections, to be Assistans
Burgeon Marine Hospital service.
Postmasters—Wilfred W. Houtague, at San Francisco, Cal.; Frederick W. Clemons, at Palmyrs, N. Y.
James Blanning, at Williamstown, Pa.; Ezra H.
Ripple, at Scr. nton, Pa.; James M. Henderson, as
Etna, Pa.; Joshua F. Ensor, at Columbia, S. C.

James Mianning, at Williamstown, Pa.; Erra H. Ripple, at Sor inton, Pa.; James M. Henderson, at Eina, Pa.; Joshua F. Ensor, at Columbia, S. O.

Alfred G. Thompson of Ohio, appointed as one of the Commissioners to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, is one of the best known Republican politicians in Ohio. He was for many years a member of Congress and was an original McKinley man. Prior to the campaign last year Judge Thompson was in charge of the work of settling the cases of contested delegates in the various States. This work he attended to personally, and he prepared a report in each case while greatly simplified the task of the convention Committee on Credentials.

Alexander C. Bolkin, another member of the commission, was formerly editor of the Milwaukee Scaffact, and went to Montana just before its admission to the Union under appointment as Governor of the Territory.

David B. Culberson of Taxas, the Democratic member, represented his State in the House of Representatives for nearly twenty years, until the Fifty-fourth Congress, and was generally regarded as the ablest lawyer on the Democratic side. For many years he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and is a warm personal friend of the President.

John G. Foster has already been nominated as Consul at Sherbrooke, Ont., but his name was withdrawn to-day when the President appointed him Consul-General at Hallfax, a more desirable post. He is a lawyer, and has been a member of the Vermont Legislature.

Senator Ledge of Massachusetts had a candidate for the Hallfax Consulate—Daniel Breed—but during the Senator's absence from Washington his colleagues, the Vermont Senators, stole a march on him, and secured the place for their man.

BROKER SEYMOUR ACQUITTED.

Broker MacArtney the Last of the Contuma-

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- Mr. Allen F. Seymour of New York, broker, was placed on trial in Criminal Court No. 2 this morning, before Justice Bradley, charged with contumacy before the Sugar Investigating Committee of 1894. The witnesses and spectators were practically the same as in the trials of Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles, Shriver, and Edwards, By direction of Justice Bradley the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. In the afternoon the trial of Broker John W.

MacArtney of the firm of Corson & MacArtney of Washington, the last of the alleged contumacious witnesses, was begun before Justice Bradley, Mr. MacArtney, at the investigation, declined to answer a question as to whether any Senator or Senators clerk had speculated in sugar stock through his firm. The prosecution showed that Mr. MacArtney, unlike Messrs. Edwards, Shriver, and Seymour, had been properly summoned. Judgo Wilson, who appeared for Mr. MacArtney, moved for a verdict of acquittal on the ground that the questions were not pertinent to the inquiry that they were put principally by Senator Allen and not by the committee, and that the committee failed to notify Mr. MacArtney to answer.

Assistant District Attorney Baker and District Attorney Davis replied to Judge Wilson, Mr. Davis did not conclude until 3 octock, and an adjournment was taken until to morrow at 10 A. M. Justice Bradley will probably allow Mr. MacArtney to go free, as he did the other witnesses. The ground on which he will release MacArtney will be that the question was put by Senstor Allen and not by the committee, that the committee did not demand an answer, and that it failed to notify Mr. MacArtney that if he did not reply he would be held guilty of contempt. dacArtney of the firm of Corson & MacArtney

ARMOR-PLATE CONTROVERSY.

The Senate Naval Committee Has Agreed or the Compromise Price of \$425 a Ton.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-The long controvers between the Government and the manufac turers over the price of armor plate for the new battleships Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin is in a fair way to settlement by the acceptance of the compromise price of \$425 per ton recommended by Secretary Long. The Senate Naval Committee of the last Con-

gress made an investigation into the subject, the result of which was the fixing of a limit of \$300 per ton in the last Naval Appropriation bill. The Bethehen and Carnegie companies, which have furnished all the armor of the modern The Bethlehein and Carnegie companies, which have furnished all the armor of the modern navy, declined to bid at that price, and Secretaries Herbert and Long, in reporting to Congress their inability to make contracts at the limit fixed, recommended that it be raised to \$400 per ton. This was also rejected by the manufacturers, and Secretary Long suggested a compromise on a basis of \$425 per ton. The Naval Committee has finally agreed to the last proposition, and a provision carrying the necessary authority and appropriation has been incorporated in the General Deficiency bill by the sub-committee of the Senate [Appropriations Committee.

The Deficiency bill will be reported to the Senate shortly, but its consideration there will not begin until the Tariff bill has been sent back to the House. The battleships are rapidly approaching that stage of completion where the contractors will require the armor in order to carry on their work properly, and delay in furnishing it would subject the Government to heavy expense for penaltics.

WORK OF THE POSTAL CONGRESS The Various Acts Adopted Are Placed on File in the State Department.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-The various acts adopted by the Universal Postal Congress which met in Washington, were filed in the State Department to-day. Copies of these acts will be sent by the department to all the counwill be sent by the department to all the countries concerned. The principal convention or statute of the Universal Postal Union was signed by the delegates of the United States and of the seventy other countries represented in the congress. The United States delegates did not sign any of the other agreements, six in number. Thirty-one countries signed an agreement concerning scaled mail matter of declared value, thirty-six an agreement relating to money orders, forty-one a parcels post arrangement, twenty-six an agreement for the recognition of p sajorrs issued by Postmasters, and thirty-one an arrangement by which Postmasters receive and transmit subscriptions for newspapers published in foreign countries.

Naval Cadets Assigned to Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-Assignments of naval cadets to duty were ordered to-day as follows:
Cadets D. M. Garrison, D. R. Merritt, E. H. Dunn, R.
F. Eckhardt, F. M. Prooman, J. F. Marhanl, and C. K.
Mallory to the New York Navy Yord: Cadets J. P. Morton, F. P. Baldwin, and T. M. Dick to the Montgomery,
F. D. Karms, N. Mausfield, and E. H. Watson to the
Detroit, R. J. Johnston and D. N. Todd to the Oregon,
T. H. Brundy to the New York, A. T. Chester to the
Indiana, W. R. Gherardt and A. J. Watthams to the
Indiana, W. R. Gherardt and A. J. Watthams to the
Indiana, W. H. Standley to the Montgomery, D. D.
Itaria to the Indejensione, J. J. Bashy to the Michana
I. V. Kenamm to the Torror, J. C. Breckendiges
The Cashina, M. J. McCornick to the Philadelphia, J.
R. Monaghan to the Monadnock, O. S. Knepper, H. O.
ming to the Mariou.
Rasign R. H. Osborn is detached from the Alliance
and ordered to the Montgomery, Ensign A. A. Mc
Reihan is detached from the Terror and ordered to
the Alliance. cadets to duty were ordered to-day as follows

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- These nominations Washington, were confirmed by the Senate to-day:
John G. Brady, Governor of Alaska; John U. Smith
of Oregon, and Wm J. Jones of Washington, Commisof Gregon, and Wm J. Jones of Washington, Commis-sioners for Alaska.
L resiand H. Oaks, Collector of Customs at Saco, Mc. Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jacob E. Houts, District of Nebraskas; Frank W. Howbert, District of Colorado, and Harmon L. Remmel, District of Ar-

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M -2:10, 500 Washington street, John Meade, damag. \$5; 6:80, 10 Chatham square, Herman Coleal, damage \$8,200; 7:10, 80 Broome street, C. Blunetti,

dambge \$8,200; 7:10,80 Broome strest, C. Blinnetti, damings \$5: 7:30, 141 West Sixty-second street, damings \$5:0. P. M.—12:10,716 Amsterdam avonue, damage \$5:4:50, 402 West Fifty-sixth street, Mary Howsen, damage \$0,000; 6:55, 15:40 Tairti avenue, Junius Blien, damage \$0,000; 6:55, 15:40 Tairti avenue, Junius Blien, damage \$1:7:30, 850 West Twenty-ainth street, damage \$5:7:50, 598 Eighth avouue, kits Zen, damage \$5:0: 8:00, 14 and 10 Division atreet, Dryfus & Schlinsky, damage \$9,000; 8:40, 820 St. Nichelas avenue, Cameron & Co., damage \$1:00; 9:16, 218 West Sixty-first street, Junes Offirien, domage \$5: 10:10, 803 East Fourth street, damage \$5: 10:10, Kigscomb avenue and 164th street, debrge Cousins, damage \$325.

tal, with Seven Votes for Conviction—A Strong Party in the Church Still Believes in the Christianined Jew-Some Sitter Talk.

Herman Warezawiak, the converted Jew, who was suspended by the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church after a trial for immorality, says that the case will be carried to the Presbytery, and, if necessary, to the Synod and the General Assembly, Warszawiak is a protege of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who still believes in him. The vote in the session was seven against Warszawiak and five in his favor. W. C. Conant, member of the church, wrote to him yesterday, saying among other things:

The verdict rendered against you by your accuser's personal friends, associates, and relatives, sitting as the session of your church (by a compact majority of one), is devoid of all moral weight by its very author ship. Yet it is an occasion of unspeakable grief and bumiliation to every Christian who has had, or may ceedings in the case. The proceedings, more especial ly, for not only is the verdict directly contrary to the whole evidence, but the mock trial through which it was reached, defying at every step, by solid and uniform majority of one, the rules of law and the rights that civilized countries allowed to the vilest of criminals on trial, is in twelf a scandal that might be matched, but never overmatched by the venal courts of Turkey or the savage inquisitions of the Spanish courts martial in Cuba.

The "accuser" thus referred to by Mr. Conant, it is supposed, is Mr. Morris K. Jesup. Here are extracts from other letters received by Warszawiak:

From Constant A. Andrews, President of the United States Savings Bank-Most deeply do I sympathiz with you. The plow strikes a out into my heart like

From Robert Beggs, a member of the Session-I am From Robart Beggs, a member of the Session—I am sorry I am compelled to write you in this way and be compelled to differ from my brethren in the session of our church. But I must be true to my conscience and do what is right, God will not let satan have the victory while we are true to His cause.

From B. B. Coulson, a member of the church—Do not judge all Christians by these men who have failed to give yout justice; men who are the Pherisses and hypocrites of the church to-day.

Another champion of Warszawiak is the Rev. Charles F. Taylor, who writes to THE SUN that the trial was "a travesty on justice," and adds:

that the trial was "a travesty on justice," and addis:

I feel sincerely sorry as a minister of the Gospel that such a farce could be enacted in a Christian church; also that it should involve so unpleasantly Dr. John Hall, who has stood nobly for truth and the right in splice of the caposition of the majority of his seasion and who still holds Mr. Werszawlak innocent. Is it not sad that the same spirit that marked the pharisees of o'd can still hold sway over "Christian" men? The sucking some tracted sunday in the presence of the fashionable congregation of the Fifth avenue Preshyterian thurch is a fitting culmination to the doed which they have allowed to be perpetrated within their walls. All homor to the brave woman who dared to defend her husband's reputation even at the cost of perhaps her life. And eternal shame on the men who committed and permitted such outrageous treatment upon a woman in the church of God. May Caristian sentiment arise in righteous revolt agains the whole of this proceeding, and may such a case never again disgrace the uame of Christ.

From the tone of these letters it will be seen

From the tone of these letters it will be seen that the trial of the missionary to the Jews has made hard feelings in the session. A number of men in the church and in the session look upon the verdict as a blow at the prestige of Dr. Hall,

men in the current and in the session look upon the vertict as a blow at the prestice of Dr. Holl, who was in a sense the patron of the mission-relation of the trouble last winter has been his stanchest defender. It was learned yesterday that he confidently expected that the session would acquit Warszawisk, and that it failure to do so has been the sorest of disappointments to him.

The members of the session are Even McIntro, and the service of the session would acquit Warszawisk, and that it failure to do so has been the sorest of disappointments to him.

The members of the session are Even McIntro, and the service of the session that the session will be sent to the session that the session will be sent to the session that th

naturally had their enmity, and they would do all they could to convict him.

"As to action of the session, I am not at liberty to speak. The members who voted against Warszawiak undoubtedly voted as they believed, but I do think the man will be able to clear himself of the charges. While I am not authorized at all to speak for Dr. Hall, I am sure he feels the same way, and I understand that he will make a public statement in a few days defining his position in the matter."

Mrs. Warszawiak, who made a scene in the church on Sunday when the verdict against her husband was read, and who was removed from the church on Sunday when the taken a conspicuous front seat, was ill in bed yesterday. Her husband said:

"I had no knowledge yesterday that my wife intended to go to the church or I should not have allowed it. She had no intention of making a scene, but she was nervous and unstrung, and it proved to be too much for her. I restret it exceedingly, but still I cannot become reconciled to the treatment she received. I am a Christian at heart, but I must say that such a thing would not have happened in a Jewish church. She is to become a mother in a few days, but, in spite of that, they dragged her out and would not let her stay even in the vestibule, and she was compelled to go across the street and sit on the stoop of a stranger's house inti she was able to so away. In her condition the shock was very serious. I have not given up hope that I can clear myself of these charges.

I shall appeal to the Presbytery, and, if necessary, I shall carry the case to the General Assembly. Dr. Hall voted in my favor and still upholds me."

RAIDS ON WOMEN OF THE STREET. Ten Policemen Strange to the Tenderiola Cap-

ture Many Prisoners. Capt. Chapman of the West Thirtieth street tation made complaint yesterday to Inspector Harley that other precincts in the city had that he was unable to police the Tenderloin properly and to keep the streets clear of bad women. The Captain said that his men were too well known now to the women to do effective service.

Inspector Harley sent a detail of ten men from various precincts to report to Capt. Chapman last night. The men were sent out in plain clothes, and instructed not to begin making arrests until after midnight. At 12:30 o'clock this morning they had sixteen women in the station house on charges of soliciting. Some of the wamen were recognized by the Sergeant as old offenders, but there were many

new faces.

The newcomers, as a rule, declared that they were engaged with theatrical shows that had closed for the summer season. Several fainted in the station house, and the matron was kept busy. busy.

One woman declared that she was respectable and married, and a man who said he was her husband rushed into the station house and denounced her arrest as an outrage.

DROWNED IN NORTH RIVER.

Roll Was a Good Swimmer, but He Went Down When His Boat Upset.

Henry Klenke, Alex. Klossman. Edward Ebert, and William Roll, all Hoboken 'longshoremen, went for a row on the Hudson about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Klenke, Ebert, and Roll were good swimmers, but Klossman, who is a heavy weight, could not swim. When the boat reached the middle of the river it was caught between high swells and

the boat, and caught hold of the keel. Ebert the boat, and caught hold of the keel. Ebert awam near the boat. Roll went down. It is supposed he was selzed with cramps. For nearly fitteen minutes Klenke supported Klossman and encouraged Ebert.

Then the Honoken forryboat Musconectong, bound from Christopher street to Hoboken, came along. The men shouted to those on the boat, but no attention was paid them. They were about giving up hope, when the tug William Morgan steamed up and throw them a line. All the men were taken to Hoboken, and, after telling their story to the police, went home.

apsized. Klenke grabbed Klossman swam to

Sale of Men's and Boys' Fancy Colored Shirts.

Madras cloth, woven colors, in checks, stripes and plaids,

-Negligée or starched bosomswith neck bands for white collars; cuffs attached or detached,

\$1.00 Lord & Taylor,

GIRL DEAD; LOVER IN JAIL. He Says She Shot Herself When He Told He

Their affair had been going on for some nonths when Lena Nelson introduced Fritz Richter to her parents as her husband. There upon dissension arose in the Corona household. Mrs. Nelson welcomed the young plumber cordially, but old Jacob was suspicious. His girl was only 20, and unsophisticated. Besides she was fair-haired and blue-eyed and good to look at. He was as jealous of her good name as any father could be. The upshot of it was that on Saturday night, when Lena and Richter were at his house, he talked in a way that made the plumber angry, and Richter went away to his shop in Long Island City, at 333 Broadway, very angry, and vowed within himself that he would never see Lens again.

Lena did general housework and went to her father's house only occasionally. After Richter went away on Saturday night she left, too. When they had saved enough for a start, ahe said, they were going to keep house. On Sunday afternoon she went to Richter's house to talk with him. Fritz had concluded, in his over-

day afternoon she went to Richter's house to talk with him. Fritz had concluded, in his overnight sulky consideration of it all, to break with her. They went for a walk and he told her about it. They talked about it all the afternoon, and in the evening they went to Bianche's Hotel in Woodside and began at the beginning and went all over it again. They spent the night at the hotel.

Bichter says that it was between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning when they awoke. He got up and dressed and then told the girl that he was going to leave her. They had some words, and he finally lay down again with his ciothing on. Lena threw her arms about him and began to plead with him. He fell into a doze, but was partly awakened by feeling her hand withdraw a revolver which he carried in his hip pocket. Hefore he was aroused sufficiently to appreciate the situation, Lena had placed the muzzle of the weapon to her breast and shot herself through the heart. Her body fell backward on the floor.

When the people about the hotel ran into the room they found Lena lying on the floor. Bending over her, half dazed, was Richter, imploring her to speak. In his frantic efforts to revive the dring girl he had thrown a pitcher of water over here head and face, and the water mingled with the blood and powder stains on her scant clothing and streamed away on the floor. Other help was summoned, but the girl was dead.

Coroner Haslam arrested Richter and sent him to the Queens County Jail pending the result of the inquest. There were no evidences of a struggle in the room, and the Coroner is inclined to believe the plumber's story. The girl's body was removed to Fox's undertaking establishment, and later taken to the home of her parents in Corona.

He died on Saturday last. Harry Bowen, another steerage passenger, was stricken on Wednesday last. He died two days later and was buried at sea. Prew, who was 26 years old. was a son-in-law of the acting United States Minister to Peru, and was a cabin passenger

He fell ill on Wednesday. The passengers who were sick when the ship The passengers who were sick when the ship arrived at Quarantine are David Castello, a cabin passenger, who is accompanied by his wife, and William Aragall and Joseph Hargon, steerage passengers. The three sick passengers were removed to the hospital at Swinburne Island, whither also the body of Prow was taken. Prew's relatives will be permitted to remove the body in a scaled casket after the advent of cool weather. The other passengers of the Finence and the crew were put aboard the Governor Flower and taken to Hoffman Island for observation. They were all apparently well. It none of them shows any symptoms of the fever at the end of five days they will all be released. One of them is Count A. Balen of Italy who is on a pleasure trip around the world. The dishifecting steamer James W. Wadsworth went alongside the Finance and Health Officer Doty's men removed from her to the Wadsworth all the bagrage, bedding, and clothing of passengers, officers, and crew, and gave them a thorough steaming and disinfecting. The ship also was dishiected and fumigated. The officers of the Finance will be permitted to remain aboard her under the observation of a doctor. She will be released in five days.

The steamship Breconshire, from Chinese and Japanese ports, was also detained for disinfection because of the existence of bubonic plague in some of the places where she touched on her long voyage. All hands were well.

Rieven passengers on the Ward line steamship Yumuri, trom Cuban ports, were transferred to Hoffman Island because they had falled to get certificates of acclimatization from Dr. Hurgess, the United States Inspector at Havana. They will be released to-day. arrived at Quarantine are David Castello, a

GREER FOR COADJUTOR BISHOP. Expected to He Elected at the Diocean Convention in Providence To-Day.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. June 21 .- An adjourned neeting of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention all be held here to-morrow for the purpose of electing a coadjutor Bishop. It is the general electing a coadjutor Bishop. It is the general belief that the Rev. D. H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's, New York city, will be the choice of the convention. It is expected, however, that some votes will be cast for the Rev. Charles H. Brent of Boston, the Rev. Emory H. Porter of New York, and the Rev. W. M. Goroton of Westerly. Dr. Greer was formerly rector of Grace Church of this city, and was popular both in and out of the church. The salary has been fixed at \$5,000 a year exclusive of travelling expenses.

CONVICTED THE WRONG WOMAN. A Prisoner in Trenton Said to He Serving :

TRENTON, N. J., June 21.-Justice Gummere to-day granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Annaziata Villani, an Italian woman from Union county, who is now serving a sen tence in State prison for keeping a disorderly house. Her counsel asserts that Mrs. Villani is not the woman who was indicted. She is unable to speak English, and was therefore unable to interpose a defence at the trial. He will have testimony taken at Elizabeth this week in support of his contention, and the case will be heard by Justice Gummere next week.

grerenemenemen

The Telephone is a Friend in Need.

NO FLUMMERY AT THE CAMP

THE SEVENTH ATTACKS BATTALION DRILL WITH ENERGY.

Drill of the Mospital Corps an Interesting Show-Col. J. C. Hates, U. S. A., Watches the Workings of the New Regulations-Col. Appleton in Command of the Post. STATE CAMP, PREESEILL, N. Y., June 21 .-From the time the sunrise gun roused the men of the Seventh Regiment until the flags of the camp were dropped to the music of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the weather to-day was perfect.

Under such skies it was not wonderful that the Seventh vanquished the book of drill regu-lations. The task set for to-day and to-morrow was to complete every movement in the book which deal with the battalion in close order. The half set for to-day was completed half an hour before the regular time for recall, and the men got that much extra time for entertaining the host of visitors.

The hospital corps got its promised drill today and this made an interesting show. The drill began near the hospital tent at the south end of the camp and there the men were put through the work of taking wounded from the field. Next the drill was carried to the mess hall where the broad steps and tables were used for a new series of demonstrations.

Men supposed to be wounded in various ways

were put into litters and each litter was

manned. First the wounded men were carried

up the stairs and down again, the litters being so handled as to disturb the scat of the wounds the least possible. Then tables were piled two or three high, to represent field obstacles, and the wounded men and litters were passed up or three high, to represent field obstacles, and the wounded men and litters were possed up and over these until it was clear that every man in the corps knew how to do such work.

Lieut.-Col. Jarvis found that he had but little to teach the menjin to-day's lesson, for Assistant Surgeons Colles and Huddlestone have been training the corps for some time. The new requiation which requires the hospital corps to be a separate body in each organization instead of men merely detailed for such duty in each company is without doubt a good thing. It brings all the men together and admits of some of them being ready for immediate duty at all times. This was demonstrated to-night just as the Seventh was forming for the supper march. A cry came down the line of "Ambulance corps wanted!" The corps is quartered in tents of the first street facing the hospital tent. In an instant four or five men sprang out from their quarters and ran toward the source of the cry some holding sloft a litter and each provided with a kit of medicines and bandages. A guerd had fainted, it was said afterward, and his lines was but temporary; but the demonstration by the hospital corps was of none the less value.

Among the visitors of note were three Boston men, who were guests of the non-commissioned staff of the Seventh. They were Color Sergeant J. E. A. Husser and First Sergeant D. Wurren and Mr. S. W. Wise, all members of the First Corps of Boston Cadeta. A party of the Seventh also went visiting this afternoon.

Corporal John H. Hegeman, Jr., has been followed to camp by his steam yacht Evelyn, and he invited Lieut. Walter S. Wilson and Lieut. A. E. Pressinger and about twenty-five men to go with him to West Point. They had permission from Col. Ernst to lend, and visited all the

he invited Lieut. Walter S. Wilson and Lieut.

A. E. Pressinger and about twenty-five men to go with him to West Point. They had permission from Col. Ernst to land, and visited all the buildings and grounds of the Government military school, returning in time for supper.

There was a welcome addition to the company at Luxury Row this morning in the person of Col. J. C. Bates of the regular army. He is detailed by the War Department to observe and report upon the Guard and its doings during the season. He was in camp for the same purpose in 1892, when he was President of the Tactical Board which arranged the new drill regulations, and he was busy watching the working of these also.

and he was busy watching the working of these also.

Many changes were made in the regulations as the result, and it is rumored now that the open order or line of battle regulations are to be radically changed. Their weakness was first pointed out at Peckskill.

Gen. Tillinghast returned from his short yachting trip with Gen. Writiock, and resumed command of the camp on Sunday night, but to-day he left at noon for a longer stay, and Col. Appleton took command of the post.

The men at Luxury Row this year appear to be all workers, while many of them are known to be such, and there will be no time taken up with reviews or other shows unless they become necessary upon some such occasion as the coming of the Governor.

DEBS RANTS ABOUT FORCE.

If We Won't Turn Into a Social Des Peaceably, He Would Fight for It. CHICAGO, June 21.-Eugene V. Debs appeared to-day at the conference of the Social Democracy of America, and did some explaining as to his whereabouts since Saturday afternoon. The rumor had gone forth that Debs had been eating reen cucumbers again, but the leader of the new Socialistic band said he had 500 letters to write and had to find a secluded spot to do it in.

In his speech Debs proposed to overthrow the present national Government on the principle present national Government on the principle of "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." This, he announced, was the purpose of his new organization. He declared that the ideal government was no government at all.

"I hope and believe," said he in ringing tones, "we can solve this question peaceably. But if not. I am among those who believe in getting ready to solve it otherwise." And the walls of Uhlich's Hall trembled with the applause and cheers.

The explanation was accepted generally.

cheers.

Lucius O. Wilson wanted the words "peace on earth, good will to men," placed at the head of the constitution. He said it should be stated distinctly that peaceful means were to be employed. This was greeted with loud cries of

No."

Mir. Debe said that co-operation could not be established within the boundaries of one State.

"It must be national." he said. "One man alone cannot be free. They must all be free. It might be said we will come into conflict with the Federal courts. Perhaps. I suppose we will. Shall we be supinely inert for that reason! "We shall get three good constitutional law-yers to find out what rights we have. Then, if the Supreme Courtsave Stop, we shall probably do so, but nothing will give Socialism a greater impetus. We want to make them the law break-ers. We want to stand under the flag they prate about so much

about so much.

"If they send the regular army to Washington to suppress us we shall give them plenty to think about through the country along the way. If they try to suppress us, there will be \$500,000 patriots who will meet them on that issue."

The convention adjourned this evening sine

QUAY IN HARRISBURG. lees Hastings and Agrees with Him on a Leg-Islative Programme.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 21.-Senator Quay passed several hours in Harrisburg to-day, and had a general powwow with the leaders of the Legislature at the house of Lieut, Gov. Lyon He also passed an hour with Gov. Hastings at the executive department, but, nobody has been able to discover what they talked about. It is certain, however, that Schator Quay laid before

able to discover what they talked about. It is certain, however, that Senator Quay haid before the Governor his general plan for the relief of the Legislature in its revenue-raising dilemma. He also lunched with the Governor at the Excentive Mansion, and as both left the city at about 3 o'clock—the Governor for Philadelphia and Mr. Quay for Washington—it was impossible to learn their conclusions.

It leaked out to night, however, that their programme agreed upon embraces final adjournment on or about July 3, ac ut of \$500,000 a year in the school appropriation, a doubling of the liquor liceuse fees throughout the State, except in cities of the first and second classes, which were increased in 1891, and a general increase of tax on brewers and distillers. In the Senate to-night the bills taxing foreign and domestic beer were recommitted for the purpose of amending them to conform to the new programme. Gov. Hastings notified the House tonight that he had approved the Marshallfull placing and sufform license tax on all wholesale brewers of \$1,000. This gives them the right to sell anywhere in the State, but does not interfore with the court license for retail trade.

The Deputy Attorney-dieneral is preparing the new liquor tax bills. It has been decided to drop the new inheritance tax bill on the ground that the first one is all right and will be sustained by the Supreme Court. How the proposition to reduce the school appropriation \$500,000 a year is to get through in the face of 130 written piedges against it in the House is not easy to discover.

NORTON WAS A HIGH ROLLER. He Squandered \$49,000 of Uncle Sam's Money in Dissolute Living.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.-The investigation of the embezzlement of \$42,000 by Cashier Nor ton of the United States Internal Revenue office in this city reveals some peculiar features. For ever two years Norton has been a high roller, squandering thousands every month in gambling and debauchory, yet not one of his business associates knew of his vices. His favorite scheme was to impersonate Collector Wellborn and in this way secure theatre passes and other favors. One of his recent escapades was giving a wine party at a road house and having a number of disreputable women dance the Hawaiian hulabula. On this occasion he called in the hack drivers and had them drink unlimited quantities of champagne. Though Norton's salary was only \$150 a month be frequently spent half that amount in cab hire. His actual shorters is now fixed at \$42,000, of which Collector Wellbors will have to make good \$22,000. to this city reveals some peculiar features. For



Have you noticed how light our straw hats are this season It's not an accident.

Serge makes the ideal summer

Wears well, looks well and is cool; yet warm enough for coolish days.

If good for men why not for boys ! We make for both.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

BEAT OFF THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Dr. T. N. Gray of East Orange Goes Out for & Bleyele Lide and Meets a Thief. SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 21 .- Dr. T. N. Gray, one of the best-known physicians in New Jersey, went out for a bleyele rice to night with three friends. They started from Dr. Gray's

ouse in East Orange and wheeled through Orange to Ridgewood road, South Orange, The Doctor was riding along slowly, and was ome distance behind the others. When near Montrose avenue, South Orange, a big, burly fellow came out from behind one of the shade trees along the sidewalk and struck him in the face. The highwayman grabbed at the Doctor's watch chain saving:

"Keep cool, old man, or I will use a gun." By this time the Doctor was off his wheel. He kept cool and used his fists to good advantage. Dr. Gray is an all round athlete, and after two or three minutes the highwayman gave up and

ran.

Dr. Gray mounted his wheel and started after

Dr. few minutes. Dr. Gray mounted his wheel and started after his friends, whom he overtook in a few minutes. The Doctor and his friends came to Feindt's pharmacy in South Orange, where it was found that the Doctor had a badly cut lip, but other-wise he was uninjured. Sergeant Gregan detailed two officers to make an investigation, but at 11:30 o'clock they re-turned to Police Headquarters and reported that they could find no clue.

GOOD TIMES IN IRON AND STEEL The Big Works in Western Penusylvania Porccast the Boom

PITTEBURG, Pa., June 21 -The condition of the iron and steel trade grows brighter every day, and unless the approaching wage conference between manufacturers and workmen should end in disagreement the long-expected better times will arrive. The iron and steel trade is here considered the barometer that reglaters the state of general business.

The Edgar Thompson and the Homestead steel works started up this morning with a full complement of men. All the blast furnaces of the

plement of men. All the blast furnaces of the Carnerie Company are turning out their 2,400 tons of pig iron a day.

The Duquesne Tube Works will be started up next Monday. New hands have been employed at the Westinghause Machine Works at East Pittsburg and the Westinghouse air brake shops at Wilmerding. Each of these plants employs hundreds, some work thousands of hands.

Conferences between the Amaigamated Association and the manufacturers wage committees are about to be held. It is leared that they may disagree and that, pending a settlement, the union mills may shut down. It is believed, however, that the cessation of work will be only temporary. It is always a month or two, even in good times, before the wage question in the iron, steel, and tin plate trade is settled.

Bar fron Trade Reviving.

PITTSBURG, June 21 .- An advance of 5 cents per hundred on bar iron was announced this morning. This is the first tendency toward recuperation that bar from has shown for mouths. During the last few weeks prices reached almost the lowest point known in the history of the industry. Sales of bar from have been good within the last few days—an unusual condition at this

A STRIKE AT HOE'S FACTORY. Fifty Blacksmiths' Helpers Strike,

A strike of the blacksmiths' belners employed in R. Hoe & Co.'s printing press factory as Grand and Sheriff streets took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. According to the strikers about fifty went out, throwing tifty blacksmiths into idleness. These, the strikers say, would have gone on a sympathetic strike anyway. have gone on a sympathetic strike anyway. Severa helpers remained at work.

Nothing very definite could be learned from the strikers as to the cause of the strike. One reason given was that there was an unpopular foreman namest Thomas Hamuson in the factory, and that he had discharged a number of men without apparent cause. Another reason was a proposed cut in wages. A meeting of the strikers will be held in New Pythagoras Hall

Fair weather prevailed over all the country yesterday. There was no storm in sight. It was cooler to the middle Atlantic and New England States, the lake regions, and the central Miscassip; t States. The extreme heat which prevaled in the Northwest has been broken and is now conflued to the Southern States, where it was generally above vo' yesterday. In this city the day was fair and slightly cooler; highest official temperature 68°, lowest 50°; average humidity 51 per cent., wind northwest, average ve ocity eight miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read at scalevel, at S A. M., 29.91; 3 P. M., 39.87. The thermometer at the United States Weather Bu

reau registered the temperature yesterday as follows: 0 A M 56 50 01 M 67 12 M 62 84 01 M 66 81 M 67 85 12 M 66 81 M 67 85 12 Md 67 WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TUESDAY. For New England, warmer; west to southwest

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and l'Iryinia, yenerally fair; warmer; variable winds,

becoming southwest. For western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ohio, fair: wermer south winds.

Drink it and the World Drinks with You. Rootbeer banishes the from from

the cynic's brow. Satisfies the thirsty. Refreshes the wearied. Health and pleasure done up in temperance style. Made only by THE CHARLES E. HIRES CO. Philadelphia.

A package makes dvs
gallons.